106. Ridgeway
4094 Massie Avenue

Ridgeway was built about 1817 for Henry and Helen Bullitt Massie. It is one of the finest examples of Federal domestic architecture in Kentucky. It is composed of a one-story main block with hipped roof wings on each side, connected to the central block by slightly recessed sections. Although it fell into disuse for many years in the early 20th century, being used as a barn at one point, it was beautifully restored in 1930.

107. Chenoweth House / Ridgeway Corner
255 Chenoweth Lane

This house was begun in 1861 for Dr. Henry Chenoweth on part of the Ridgeway farm. It is a fine example of the Gothic Revival "cottage" style. It is a two-story brick structure, asymmetrical in form, with a veranda on the west side which wraps around an angled bay. The site also includes a board and batten cottage with decorative bargeboard.

108. Winchester House
613 Breckinridge Lane

This house was probably built in the late 1850s for Joseph and Elizabeth Burk Tunstall. In 1916, the property was purchased by William C. Winchester who subdivided the land. The large, two-story brick structure in an Italianate style sits majestically in the center of an apartment complex.

109. James Brown House and Theodore Brown House
Browns Lane near Bowling Boulevard

In 1810, James Brown bought about 480 acres of land, originally part of "Dutch Station," one of the early pioneer stations on Beargrass Creek. The main block is a brick I house with Flemish bond brickwork. Brown's son, Theodore, built a house on the estate, a textbook example of the Gothic Revival style with such details as a Tudor-arched entry, label moldings, paired windows with tracery in a quatrefoil design, an oriel window, and decorative bargeboard.

110. Oxmoor
7500 Shelbyville Road, behind Oxmoor Mall

In 1787, Alexander Scott Bullitt built a frame, Federal house on a 1,200-acre parcel, Oxmoor. The year before, he had received a 1,000-acre tract from his father-in-law, Col. William Christian, whose log house remains on the site. In 1800, Bullitt added a brick structure to the frame house. In 1910 and 1927, William Marshall Bullitt had built its Georgian Revival wings, giving the house a "U" shape. The site includes a stone springhouse, brick smokehouse, kitchen, slave quarters, and two cemeteries.

111. Eight Mile House
8111 Shelbyville Road

This small stone house was most likely built in the late 1790s or early 1800s. It is an excellent example of early stone construction. The carefully shaped and fitted stones in the arch above the openings are refined details. Local tradition has long held that the building was a stage stop and a tavern.

112. Hurstbourne Farm Gatehouse / Interurban Stop
8800 Shelbyville Road

This fine, utilitarian stone structure is the only station of the old interurban railroad line on Shelbyville Road known to survive. It was built around WWI to serve as a gatehouse and interurban stop for Hurstbourne Farms, now Hurstbourne Country Club and subdivision.

113. Soldiers Retreat
9300 Seaton Springs Parkway

This site contains the 1980s reconstruction of the mansion known as Soldiers Retreat and one-story stone structures dating from the 1700s. The house was a two-story stone residence, built by Revolutionary War Col. Richard Clough Anderson who married Elizabeth Clark, a sister of George Rogers Clark. According to family tradition, the house was damaged during the New Madrid earthquake of 1811, and further damaged by lightning about 1840 after which time it was razed.